

let forget them."

And he did not but at once rallied himself and to the great surprise of Jenny, Will, and Mary, next day, with a new face, crowned with infantine mirth, and with pleasant gaiety in his countenance, in their day's amusements. The feelings of childhood made up such recreations. They had not expected to have such a child, but the result was beyond Little Jenny's climbing into her father's arms. Will came and stood by rapidly reciting in lively tones all the questions, while Mary, older by a few years than the rest, leaned against her father's shoulder and let white hand softly upon his head smoothing back the dark hair, just showing a little frost from his broad manly temples.

A pleasant group was this for the eyes of Mrs. Lewis, as she came forth from her chamber in the sitting-room, where she had gone to lay off her bonnet and shawl, and change her dress. Well did her husband understand the meaning look she gave him, and warmly did her heart respond to the unspoken thrill back upon her.

"Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver," said Mr. Lewis, speaking to her as she came in.

"What do you mean by that?" asked Mary, looking curiously into her father's face.

"Mother understands," replied Mr. Lewis, smiling tenderly upon his wife.

"Something pleasant must have happened, and Mary.

"Something pleasant? Why do you say that?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"You and mother look so happy," replied the child.

"And we have cause to be happy," answered the mother, as to draw her arm tightly around her, and kiss three times each good children.

Many lessons there were, life and whips—

"If you are smiling and happy, dear father, home will be like heaven."

Mr. Lewis kissed her, but did not reply.

He felt a relish in her words. But the rebuke did not throw a chill over his feelings; it only gave a new strength to his purpose.

"Don't distract all your smiles. Keep a few of the warmest and brightest for home," said Mrs. Lewis, as she parted with her husband on the next morning. He kissed her, but did not promise. The smiles were kept, however, and evening saw them, though not for the outside world. Other and many evenings saw the same cheerful smiles, and the same happy home. And was not Mr. Lewis a better and happier man? Of course he was. And so would all men be, if they would take home with them the smiling aspect they so often exhibit, as they meet their fellow man in business intercourse, or exchange words in passing compliment. Take your smiles and cheerful words home with you, husbands, fathers, and brothers. Your hearts are cold and dark without them."

35th Congress—First Session.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5.

The President sent in his message to respond to the call for information respecting Central America. While he says that "Ponding" committed a great error in arresting Gen. Walker, he thinks it quite evident that he (Ponding) was actuated by patriotic motives and a desire to secure the interests and vindicate the honor of his country. Nicaragua sustained no injury by the capture, but was rather benefited. Such a man would have the right to complain, but he (the President) was quite certain that she would never complain that right.

The President expresses in very decided terms not only his determination to enforce the neutrality laws, but his opinion that they are just and right. Such an expression as "Walker" as says, "violates the principles of Christianity, morality and humanity, held sacred by all civilized nations, and by none more than the people of the United States." Disguise it as we may, such a military expedition is an invitation to recklessness and has less men to enlist under the banner of an adventurer, to rash, plunder and murder the confounding citizens of neighboring States who have never done them harm."

"By tolerating such expeditions, we should soon lose the high character which we have enjoyed ever since the days of Washington, for a faithful performance of our international obligations and duties and inspire distrust against us among the members of the great family of nations. But if the motives of duty were not sufficient to restrain us from encouraging such lawless enterprises, our national honor ought to dictate this policy."

These expeditions are the most effectual mode of retarding American progress, although to promote it is the avowed object of the leaders and contributors in such undertakings. It is believed, the destiny of our race to expand themselves over the Continent of North America; and this at no distant day, should events be permitted to take their own natural course.

"The title of emigration will flow to the South, and nothing can eventually arrest its progress. If permitted to go there peacefully, Central America will soon contain an American population, which will confer blessings and benefits on the natives and their respective governments, and liberty, under restraint of law will preserve domestic peace, while the different transit routes across the Isthmus, in which we are so deeply interested, will have assured protection. Nothing has retarded this happy condition of affairs so much as the unlawful expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States, to make war upon Central American States. Had one-half the number of American citizens who miserably perished in the first disastrous expedition of Gen. Walker, settled in Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, the object which we all desire would, ere this, have been in a great degree accomplished."

"We desire as the leading power on this continent to expand, and if need be protect every transitory across the Isthmus, not only for our own benefit, but for that of the world; and thus open free access to Central America, and through it to our possessions."

"The truth is, that no Administration can successfully conduct the foreign affairs of the country in Central America or any where else, if it is to be interfered with at every step, by lawless military expeditions, set on foot in the United States."

A long debate followed, in the course of which Mr. Douglass expressed himself in favor of rigorously executing the neutrality laws, and against filibustering, but not in favor of the net of Commodore Ponding.

CAROLINA.—The Paris Court Circular says that notwithstanding the recently expressed opinion of either wish of the Empress, the ladies' dresses are ballooning out to such an enormous size, that they threaten to affect the health if not the life of the wearers. An evening party at Madame Herpinet's, not less than five hundred, from sheer exhaustion and Mademoiselle R., (well known in the Tuilleries) has since proved a master type of steel and whalebone inflection. She is at present confined to her bed, her malady parading her physician, but all in the secret affirming that the weight she carried on the night of the ball was too much for her tender frame; hence her bodily prostration. What will this absurd fashion become exploded?

An old Dutchman undertook to wallop his son, but Jake turned upon him and walloped him. The old man counseled himself for his defeat by rejoicing at his son's superior manhood. He said: "Well, Jake is a shrewd fellow. Be vix, his own taddy."

The Caledonian.

BY C. M. STONE & CO.

St. Johnsbury, Jan. 16, 1858.

It will be the aim of the conductors of *The Caledonian* to give the *New* in an attractive form in its issues, to make an interesting and lucrative Family journal, to discuss public affairs with independence and vivacity; and to reflect liberally on New England sentiment against the great Wrong of Slavery.

Correspondence.—We solicit voluntary contributions from all parts of the country upon matters of interest. All items of news, in particular, will be thankfully received.

Educated Labor.

We have already referred to the Bill recently introduced into the House of Representatives at Washington by the Representative from this District, Hon. J. S. Morrill, for distributing a portion of the public lands among the several States and Territories of the Union. By the terms of the Bill, Vermont would receive 160,000 acres, worth at government prices \$125,000, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Next

of the bill provides "that the money derived from the sale of these lands shall be invested by the several States in Government stocks, or in other reliable securities, yielding not less than five per cent upon the par value, and that the interest so accruing shall be appropriated by each State to the endowment and support of, at least, one College, in which the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific or classical studies, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, in such manner as its Legislature may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

Adding all the various objects for which donations from the public domain have been either solicited or obtained, few, if any, seem to us to have promised more beneficial results than the one contemplated in this Bill. Its object is to furnish to every State a permanent source, and a larger amount of educated labor. The construction of Railways and Canals with the various improvements of River and Lake navigation, that have been heretofore effected by liberal grants from the public lands, have not stimulated enterprise, encouraged industry and greatly assisted in developing the material resources of the country. But the opening of markets for the products of Agricultural and Mechanical industry, the furnishing of more tools for facilitating in economizing the forces employed in productive labor, are not the only nor the most direct means for securing the permanent improvement or wealth of the community. The cultivation of the popular intellect, in all pursuits, the chief requisite to ensure remunerating labor. This is abundantly illustrated the world over. The common schools of New England, more than all other agencies combined have acquired for it the generous and substantial rewards that have ever crowned its patient and various labor. Subjected to a wasting emigration that annually carries off the flower of its population to mere fertility, it yet retains its general thrift. Its indomitable industry goaded by intelligence still makes it the home of plenty; and so it may ever be, while its institutions of learning, the chief sources of its social comfort and material wealth, continue to more than supplement the deficiencies of its rugged soil and northern climate.

But notwithstanding what its common schools and colleges have accomplished, and are still able to accomplish for its material prosperity, New England needs, at the present time, a more specific and practical education of its industrial population in the science of Agriculture and the mechanic arts. It needs more scientific scholars. Some of these already has, as the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, Mass., and the Chandler Scientific School at Hanover, N. H., but their resources are too limited and their influence too circumscribed to do the work required. An agricultural College in Vermont with ample funds to support a board of competent teachers and furnish instruction upon such terms as would invite the best young men with limited pecuniary resources, would soon arrest the depredation of its enterprising population, now that repudiates the cities and swells the tide of Western emigration. We have no doubt of it; for Vermont is not a barren soil, that its inhabitants must needs familiar with the scanty fruits of its cultivation, nor is its climate so inhospitable that they need to abandon their mountain homes to find comfort and health nearer the sun. The West has among its hardy pioneers, many, who taught by experience, would gladly exchange its fertile prairies with all they have gained by toils and privations there, for the home comfort, the social and religious enjoyment, which they left and lost when, to better their condition, they removed from the Green Mountain State. They have learned that Vermont is not much behind the West in the possession of the natural resources essential for a rich and populous agricultural State. Their experience, and more especially the experience of the multitudes of our former youth, who preferring the uncertainties of trade and speculation to the slow but sure returns of agricultural labor, have been overwhelmed in the recent commercial disaster, furnishes a lesson to those of us who still abide at home, and that is, if we understand it, that we be content with our calling, that we educate ourselves more thoroughly for that, that we may labor more skillfully and productively in it, & thereby seek the wealth that will give, if not the luxuries, at least the substantial comforts and rational enjoyments of life.

Toward such experiment, if we mistake not, we are just now tending. We are beginning to realize the folly of seeking after wealth by mere emigration, of esteeming the cultivation of the soil, an inferior calling to trade and speculation. We are beginning also to recognize the different results of educated and undisciplined labor in this primitive occupation; to discover that mere muscular force is not all that is necessary to "tickle the textile earth so that it shall forthwith laugh with an abundant harvest." To foster this tendency, to mature and realize the con-

sception which our hailing population already possess of the power of agricultural science to enlarge the fruits of agricultural labor, we need in the State precisely such an institution as the provision of the Congressional Bill from which we have quoted above, propose to give us. We shall be disappointed if this contemplated appropriation of a small portion of the public lands is not received among the older States with general favor. But whether successful or not in accomplishing the object which he has undertaken, we shall always honor the Representative from Vermont for the effort he is making to give to the laboring classes in all the states the facilities proposed for educating themselves for their calling.

News of the Week.

Sixty murders were committed in the city of New York during the year 1857, and but one execution took place, and that was of a negro.

Rev. Dr. John Knox, Senior Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church of New York, died at his residence, on Friday evening, from the injuries which he received by a fall on Tuesday last. Dr. Knox was in his 69th year, and has officiated as minister in New York for nearly fifteen years.

Late news from Kansas leaves but little doubt of the election of the Free State ticket by a large majority.

Resolutions have been introduced into the Nebraska Legislature, deprecating the action of the Lecompton Convention, in failing to submit the Constitution to a vote of the people, and expressing fear that the establishment of such a precedent may have an important bearing upon the character of their own domestic institutions. Resolutions endorsing Ferguson to a seat in Congress, in preference to Chapman, have passed both houses by a decided vote.

An atrocious double murder was committed near Hamilton, C. W., on Sunday last. An insane son killing both his father and his mother. He then cut their hearts out, and cut one of the bodies in pieces, and roasted the other on the stove, eating a portion of it.

Ell Thayer, of Mass., has made a speech in Congress on Americanizing Central America, which contains, as a Boston paper says, a great deal of pithy and weighty matter. It has, moreover, the genuine Northern ring in it—telling of the elasticity, the determination and the future of our great free institutions.

There was a bit of a fight between three distinguished politicians and an equal number of gamblers in New York a few nights ago. The latter were finally put to flight by the energetic use of a walking stick in the hands of U. S. Marshal Ryders.

Cater, the murderer of Warden Tenney of Charlestown prison, died of pleurisy Tuesday last. More particulars given in another column.

Dr. Jones, ex-president of Texas, committed suicide on the 8th at Houston.

Late news from the Mormons show that they are preparing to leave for the British Possessions, and pioneer party had already started.

Distribution of Offices.

The following shows the relative position of Northern and Southern men in the present Congress:

President of the Senate, John C. Breckinridge, Kentucky.

President pro tem., Benj. Fitzpatrick, Alabama.

Speaker of House, James L. Orr, S. Carolina.

Clerk of House, James C. Allen, Illinois.

Doorkeeper of House, R. B. Hackney, Virginia.

Postmaster of House, M. W. Clusky, Georgia.

Sergeant at Arms of House, A. J. Glassabrenner, Penn.

Chairmen of Senate Standing Committees.

On Foreign Relations, J. M. Mason, Virginia.

On Finance, R. M. T. Hunter, Virginia.

On Commerce, C. C. Clay, Alabama.

On Military Affairs, Jeff. Davis, Mississippi.

On Naval Affairs, S. R. Mallory, Florida.

On Judiciary, James A. Bayard, Delaware.

On Post Offices, D. L. Yulee, Florida.

On Public Lands, C. E. Stuart, Michigan.

On Land Claims, J. P. Benjamin, Louisiana.

On Indian Affairs, W. K. Sebastian, Arkansas.

On Penitentiaries, G. W. Jones, Iowa.

On Revolutionary Claims, J. J. Evans, South Carolina.

On Claims, A. Jevons, Georgia.

On District of Columbia, A. G. Brown, Mississippi.

On Patents, D. S. Reid, N. Carolina.

On Public Buildings, J. D. Bright, Indiana.

On Territories, S. A. Douglas, Illinois.

On Engrossed Bills, W. Wright, New Jersey.

On Contingent Expenses, J. J. Evans, South Carolina.

On Enrolled Bills, G. W. Jones, Iowa.

On Printing, A. Johnson, Tennessee.

On the Library, J. A. Pearce, Maryland.

Chairmen of Standing Committees of the House of Representatives.

On Elections, T. L. Harris, Illinois.

On Commerce, J. C. Cushing, New York.

On Ways and Means, O. Jones, Penn.

On Territories, A. H. Stephens, Georgia.

On Judiciary, G. H. Houston, Alabama.

On Foreign Relations, T. L. Clingman, North Carolina.

On Posts, S. S. Marshall, Illinois.

Post Office, W. H. English, Indiana.

District of Columbia, W. O. Goode, Virginia.

Manufactures, W. D. Bishop, Conn.

Agriculture, W. G. Whiteley, Delaware.

Indian Affairs, A. B. Greenwood, Ark.

Military Affairs, I. T. Hatch, New York.

Naval Affairs, T. S. Hooock, Virginia.

Pensions, J. Hickman, Penn.

Invalid Pensions, J. H. Jewett, Kentucky.

Roads and Canals, G. W. Jones, Tenn.

Patents, A. J. Stewart, Maryland.

Printing, S. A. Smith, Tenn.

From Slaveholding States, 34

Free, 17.

Population represented by the former, about six and one-half millions; by the latter, fourteen million.

Letter from the Old Bay-Busto.

Correspondence of The Caledonian.

Norfolk, Mass., Jan. 6, 1858.

Farm Jenkins honored me with a call the other day to see my Alderney heifer. He exchanged his plows with the air of a man who is sure of his position as a judge of nest stock, and who never expects contradiction. He is a man of few words, Jenkins, but those few are as decisive and stumping as an oracle!

"Step around here," said he, and carefully lifting the animal's tail, he pointed out the cream-colored velvet that enveloped the rear part of his hind leg, and revealed to me beauties of delicate coloring that would have turned the head of a Guineo or an Angola. "Butter prints there," said he, "quality rather than quantity—you'd better keep that critter."

He soon became more communicative, and informed me that one of